1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid litical developments, one and all redec the glory and triumph of a

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Address THE SUN, New York. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1887.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

#### The Outside Line.

The address delivered on Thursday by Lieut. E. M. WEAVER, Second Artillery, on the "Armament of the Outside Line," before the Military Service Institution, was worthy of attention. Reviewing the strength of foreign navies, and the range of their guns, he showed that even little Denmark could levy tribute on our seaports. In a war with England the invasion of Canada would be an easy matter for our troops, but while on the march for that purpose damage so enormous might be inflicted on our entire seaboard as to force a humiliating peace Lieut. WEAVER argued that with naval ordnance now throwing projectiles eight and a miles, 20-inch rifled breechloaders should be provided for coast defence, instead of the 16-inch proposed by the Fortifications Board. The outer lines of seaboard defence must be guarded as far east as Penobscot Bay, and along the Maine coast to Portland, then at Portsmouth and Boston and in Narragansett Bay, and so on. New York's outde lines would be at Rockaway Inlet, Coney Island, East Bank, and Sandy Hook, to keep an enemy from entering the lower bay, and at Willett's Point, Hart's Island, and elsewhere, to check his approach through the Bound. One-tenth of one per cent. of the value of the property exposed to destruction would insure its protection.

Admiral PORTER says that two ironclads could proceed along the coast from Maine to Texas, putting every great port under contribution. Yet the Fortifications Board has demonstrated that the entire coast line can be made impregnable. For this purpose there would be required an expenditure of \$31,863,000 for masonry and earthworks, \$20,300,000 for armor, \$3,320,000 for structural metal, \$28,554,000 for guns and mortars. \$9,411,800 for gun carriages, \$18,875,000 for floating batteries, \$4,334,000 for submarine mines, \$9,720,000 for torpedo boats. This would make an aggregate of \$126,377,800.

It would be difficult to mention any more urgent national duty than that of protecting property exposed to destruction by naval attack, which in twelve seaports alone is not less in aggregate value, according to Mr. TILDEN, than five billions. The expenditure of \$126,000,000 would completely protect all of the following ports, enumerated according to the amount of expenditure proposed for each: San Francisco, New New Orleans, Boston, Hampton Roads, Portland, Me., Narragansett Bay, the lake ports, Philadelphia, Key West, Portland, Oregon, Mobile, New London, Charleston, Savannah, Baltimore, Wilmington, Washington, Portsmouth, N. H., Galveston, Pensacola, Cumberland Sound, New Bedford, San Diego, New Haven, the Penobscot, and the Kennebec. Here are no fewer than twenty-seven different ports and reaches of coast. Separating the lake ports and other aggregated defences into their details, there would be perhaps forty or fifty ports protected, besides the hundreds of cities contiguous, and involved in their safety or ruin.

But the Fortifications Board has discussed its proposed expenditure on still another ground, that of the estimates made for coast defence in 1840. At that time the population of the country was 17,000,000, and the estimated cost of defensive works, including what had already been expended, was \$57,-181,541, being at the rate of \$3.85 per head. The population in 1880 was 50,000,000, and the estimate of \$126,377,800 would be at the rate of \$2.52 per head. By the time that appropriations could now be made and laid out the population will doubtless be 60,000,000, with a proportionate lessening of the Board's estimate per capita. The valuation of property in 1840 was four billions; in 1880 it had increased to \$43,642,000,000. Thus the increase in wealth and population justifies larger expenditures The changes, too, in the art of war make attack more formidable, and hence appliances for resistance also more expensive. But, while the average cost of the heaviest war ships is nine times as great to-day as forty years ago, the estimates for resisting them are less than three times as great.

The Fortifications Board divided its problem of defence in such a way that the eleven ports in most urgent need could be first protected. The expenditure for these would be \$102,970,450. It further divided the required appropriations into annual sums, making that for the first year \$21,500,000, since "nothing less will suffice even for a beginning." Its purpose at that time in doing so was to guard against objections founded upon a sudden burden of expenditure.

Within a short time, moreover, it has been practically shown that all the material required for defending the country can be produced within its own limits. It is inredible that the problem of safety against

### foreign attack can be neglected any longer.

The Troubles of France Not Over. The shots fired on Saturday at M. JULES FERRY by a crazy follower of M. DÉROU-LEDE have materially changed the political situation in Paris and throughout France. Should the wounds not prove fatal, M. FERBY, owing to the reaction of public feeling in his favor, will occupy a much stronger position among French republicans than he has held since his ejection from the post of Premier. Even if he and his fellow Opportunists have no chance of controlling the present Chamber of Deputies, and so form ing a Ministry, they can now look forward without trepidation to the next general election, which, with every day's extension of the interregnum, ought to be more plainly

recognized as the solution of the crists. The attempt at assassination has so deep-

ened and envenomed the already sharp differences of opinion between the Opportunists on the one hand and the Radical Left and Extreme Left on the other, as to render it almost impracticable for President CARNOT to obtain a stable Cabinet under existing political conditions. M. Gobler's effort in that direction was folied by M. Ribor and the Ferrylsta. They would not tolerate a Government in which two important places were allotted to supporters of M. CLEMENCEAU, while the Radical Left monopolized most of the other coveted offices. The two succeeding experiments, undertaken by M. FALLIÈRES and by Senator TIRARD, failed for an opposite reason, because the Radicals would not brook the preponderance which it was proposed to give the Op-portunists. Nor can M. Floquer, even if he were willing to surrender the high and relatively safe position of President of the Chamber of Deputies, hope to expect more than a temporary truce between elements whose mutual suspicion and rancor will be henceforth irrepressible. As for M. DE FREY-CINET, if he was last week considered unavaliable by reason of the large concession which he wished to make to M. CLEMENCRAU and the Boulangists, the Ferryists will show themselves still more implacably opposed to

him since the attack upon their chief. The dilemma, of course, is a distressing one for a President who cannot constitutionally govern without a Ministry acceptable to the Chamber of Deputies. We can easily credit the report that M. CARNOT is disheartened and disgusted. But we find it hard to believe that he is determined to resign, provided his endeavors to construct a Cabinet do not succeed by the end of another week. He will hardly plunge the country in another Presidential crisis without first exhausting all means of securing the assent of the Senate to a dissolution of the present Parliament. His selection of a Senator, M. TIRARD, for the headship of a proposed Ministry indicates a disposition to lean upon the upper House. The Republican Senators will assume a heavy responsibility if they refuse to sanction the resort to a constitutional alternative by a President elected so recently and with such unanimity as was M. CAR-NOT. Still, if the latter cannot obtain their acquiescence, and finds himself foiled in every effort to obtain Ministerial advisers, he will have to follow M. Grevy and Marshal

MACMAHON into retirement. In a Congress convoked at this juncture for the election of a new President it cannot be denied that the Opportunists, owing to the deplorable attempt to assassinate their candidate, would be much more favorably placed for effective combinations than they were on Dec. 3. The election of M. FERRY through a coalition with the Right would now excite comparatively little opposition in the country; and, indeed, public opinion outside the capital would be likely to justify the firm suppression of Parisian discontent

#### Pacific Cable Projects.

Some time ago the Dominion of Canada asked the Governments of Australia and New Zealand if they were ready to cooperate in surveying a route for a Pacific Ocean telegraph cable to connect them with British Columbia. The reply has not yet reached Ottawa, but the stirring up of the subject by these British colonies seems to have moved some of the people of California to ask Congress to authorize the construction of a like cable from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, apparently with a view to its ultimate extension to Japan.

It is obvious that the two projects stand on a different footing, so far as their government relations are concerned. The Canadian scheme is intercolonial, the cable starting from one British possession and ending in another; and it derives an additional importance as a government question from the possessions of Great Britain in India. Commercial interests are thus combined with strategic considerations; and even were the policy of subsidies for trade enterprises less sealously maintained by Great Britain and her colonies, the military advantages of such a cable would be manifest. But the case is not the same with the Cali-

fornia project. This would be analogous rather to the Atlantic cables in its connecdon of the United States with foreign lands Our country does not own the Sandwich Islands, and even the right to maintain a coaling station on one of them, conceded under the lately renewed reciprocity treaty. is not a permanent right, but terminates with that treaty, or in less than seven years It would be a far-fetched supposition that cable communication to Hawaii would be of special strategic service to the United States Government when even Pearl harbor does not belong to us, and certainly would never be fortified under a mere right of entry and occupation for a brief term of years. Even were our commerce, present or prospective, with the Sandwich Islands far more extensive than it is, this would not justify our Government in laying a cable to help transact it, while California already has communication with China and Japan by wires running eastward across the Atlantic and so

onward. Regarded purely as a business undertaking, the California scheme may at first glance seem to private capital a little premature, since so much of its ultimate service to Asiatic ports is already rendered with sufficient despatch by lines traversing the Atlantic and the Old World. Still, that a telegraphic girdle will sooner or later be put round about the earth is practically certain; and experience shows that often when a great undertaking is delayed for years through fear that it will not repay its cost, its starting becomes the signal for beginning a competing line, so that two may divide revenue thought to be too small for one. Hence it is by no means impossible that if the British colonies should lay a Pacific cable for their purposes, there may be a rush of American capitalists to lay an-

It is worth remembering that before Atlantic cable communication had been permanently established, a Pacific line was projected by way of Alaska and Siberia, but the success of the Atlantic route, after its early mishaps, caused the abandonment of the Alaska plan.

### The First to Cross Africa.

The latest mails from Europe announce the death at Bihe, in Africa, of a Portuguese whose name is conspicuous in the annals of African travel. Years ago SILVA PORTO had grown old and rich in the slave and ivory trade, and for more than thirty years he has been known as the first white man to cross

Africa from sea to sea. About two hundred miles inland, and almost directly east of the Portuguese coast town of Benguela, is Belmont in Bihe, the settlement of SILVA PORTO. Here were his large plantations and storehouses, and from Belmont his bands of Bihe natives pushed into remote regions in search of ivory and slaves. In 1853 SILVA PORTO decided to travel through the country from which his riches were derived. With a large caravan he started eastward, and never stopped until he had reached the Indian Ocean. For hundreds of miles he passed through wholly unknown regions, bringing to light many new

ributaries of the Zambesi, he passed through a large region that was known only through his travels until the explorations of CAPELLO and Ivens three years ago. Rounding the south end of Lake Nyassa, he reached the coast fourteen months after he started at the mouth of the Royuma River. For many years his route and the native villages he saw were quite conspicuous on the maps, because great unexplored regions stretched

away on all sides of them. Two years after SILVA PORTO started on his long journey, LIVINGSTONE left Loands, and, crossing Porto's path, reached the Indian Ocean, at the mouth of the Zambesi, completing the second journey across the continent. A number of explorers were entertained and aided on their journeys by SILVA POBTO, and his treatment of travellers agreeably contrasted with the shabby conduct of many other Portuguese merchants who were anxious to keep white men out of their trading preserves.

"I am an old man," he wrote to SERPA PINTO, "but I am still tough and strong. If you find yourself on your journey surrounded by peril, with all but hope gone, try to hold your own, and send a letter to me by the natives at any cost. Within the shortest possible time I will be with you, and will bring help and means."

#### Going Chestnutting to Syracuse.

The New York State Temperance Republian League will have a conference and idea interchange at Syracuse next Thursday. The call for the conference bears the signature of NOAH DAVIS, and was evidently written before last Tuesday. It pathetically insists that "the liquor and beer manufacturers the saloons and their victims have united in solid phalanx against the Republican party.' In view of the number of saloon keepers who served on Republican committees and voted the Republican ticket in the last election this solid phalanx must have been formed in the last few weeks. Singularly enough, there is also a solid phalanx of Prohibitionists united against the Republican party.

The invitation to Syracuse continues its sustained strain of imaginative eloquence by asserting that the makers and drinkers of liquor and beer "in the fury of avarice have dared to demand that the American Sunday, the most sacred of our institutions, sanctifled by centuries of legislation"-legislative sanctification, by the way, is a new varietyshall not be kept in exactly the manner in which NOAH DAVIS and some other very well-meaning and intelligent but not extremely tolerant persons think it ought to be kept by other people.

This is all very pretty, but it seems a little old. The anti-saloon Republican movement did very well for a few weeks after the election, while the search for an issue was going on: but since President CLEVELAND's nessage the Republicans care no more for temperance and the "American Sunday" than they do for the hucklebones of NEBU-CHADNEZZAR. They think they have struck a rich issue at last, and they are going to work it for all it's worth. Possibly for more. If they can only get up a tariff scare, they hope to be able to do without a saloon scare. No more about Sunday from them at present. They are not playing the plous dodge now. They have given up temperance for political conomy.

Still, Syracuse is a good place for the men to meet in who deceive themselves into believing that the Republican party cares a free-lunch pickle about temperance. There is plenty of salt there.

#### A Southern Convert to Protection.

We transfer to our columns this morning the views of the Mobile Register, one of the oldest and strongest Democratic journals in the country, upon the ideas of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's recent message.

Along with many other thinkers of the South, the Register recognizes the force of the changes which have been evolved in that part of the country through the development of new industrial interests; and accordingly, it opposes the policy of Mr. CLEVELAND with reasons that any hard-shell protectionist might be willing to adopt.

This expression of so important a Southwith universal attention.

About the most interesting Republican ticket for 1888 is that suggested by the Wash-

ington Critic: Various interpretations are given to the BLAINE tariff interview. Some people seem to think it means Blains and Gresnam for '88."

BLAINE and GRESHAM: the latter, it must be remembered, is the Stalwart candidate for the first place on the ticket. If he should go in with Brother BLAINE it would make a combi-

nation of much power and interest. "A Granger" sends us word that the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, which has been falling into decay for some years, is about to enjoy a revival, and that the work of forming new granges is soon to be begun in New Jersey. All well. We shall watch the flourishing of the organization and give the news of it.

Champion Sullivan is steadily improving in the arts of oratory, which he began to prac-tise just after he started out in his tour over the British Isles. At first, he did not seem to have full command of his powers in the arena of oratory, which has had such men as DEMOS THENES and CICEBO among its champions; but each successive attempt in that arena has shown that he is getting into the harness, so to speak. It is not surprising, in view of the peculiar mental habits of the English, that the flow of his language was rather sluggish in England; but what a change there was yeste day, when he stood in Ireland and raised his voice in Dublin! His speech was both brief and appropriate, besides being neat and picturesque. Standing on the veranda of his otel, in full view of the vast multitude, which had brought brass bands to give him welcome he uttered the words which are transmitted by cable, and may well be repeated here:

"I thank you for your kindness to me this evening. As a deacendant of Erin's Isle, I will endeavor always prove myself worthy of your attention, and to hold the honor of my father's native land."

Could anything be more fitting or more complete or more chaste? Could anything be fulle of pride and patriotism than the phrase, "To uphold the honor of my father's native land" In short, here is a gem worthy of its author. the most renowned citizen of Boston. It is to hoped that SULLIVAN will continue to cultivate his oratorical talent, so that when he returns to the Hub he may deliver a speed which will make old Fancuil Hall ring again.

The matrimonial market in Madagascar has just received an unusual stimulus at the hands of the Hova Government. Outside the small possessions of the French no foreigner is permitted to own an inch of Malagasy soil. Many foreign adventurers have paid assiduous court to native ladies, have induced the women to live with them in concubinage, and have thus secured control of their lands and slaves. The evil has been growing, and in the interests of legitimate wedlock the Government has decreed that any native woman who, though living with a foreigner, is not his wife, shall forfeit all her landed property. This law is resulting in a rapid reorganization of the domestic establishments of the white men, and among those who prefer an easy life in Madagascar to working for a living elsewhere there has been quite a rush to enter the matrimonial state. For once at least white men in

a semi-civilized country have been compelled to recognize their obligations to the native women with whom they consort.

The members of the POWDERLY Board are to be compelled by law to furnish a report of their enormous expenditures during the past year, if they persist in their refusal to supply the order with such a detailed report as was given in previous years; and thus the public will be able to get a view of the finances, which have thus far been successfully concealed even from the members who paid the taxes. The demand for an exhibit was made last Sunday at a conference of representative men of the order in Philadelphia, who propose to appeal Similar demands had previously been made by emblies in many other parts of the country. and it has become evident that only legal com-pulsion can bring out the facts, which are shamefully withheld from those who are en-titled to know them. The charges of malfeasance were originally made by an upright mem-ber of the Board who had obtained an insight into the corrupt practices of his colleagues, and some of his disclosures were ample justification for the legal procedure through which alone the guilty parties can be brought to puning people in the order and out of it that the bottom facts shall be dragged into the light, without delay.

We do not recall any other fair held here since war times which drew such a pile of dollars from its visitors as has been drawn at the Masonic fair which has been in full tide for fortnight past. Twenty-five thousand dollars each week! It is wonderful. And now the nanagers feel sure of having at least one hundred thousand dollars in hand before the fair is over. It is a generous contribution to charity.

By far the ablest argument yet presented n favor of the policy proposed in the annual message of President CLEVELAND is that of the Chicago Tribune, a conspicuous Republican jour-nal. But there is nothing surprising about it. Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL, the editor of that popular journal, was a vigorous advocate of free trade as much as thirty years ago; and he has ever since been apt to kick over the traces of the Republican party occasionally when discussing the transcendental philosophy of taxation. His son-in-law, Mr. R. W. PATTERSON, managing editor, is also a free lance on the tariff. We read him with great interest as one of the most independent and lively of free trade

The newspapers of Chicago would render a service both to religion and science by making a thorough investigation of some of the mira eles being performed there by the faith cure.

We have received a copy of the Mexican journal. El Nacional, reporting the Thanksgiv-ing dinner given at the American Legation in the city of Mexico on the 24th uit. by the Hon. r. B. Connery, Charge d'Affaires of the United States. Speeches were made by Mr. Connery, Mr. Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. MANUEL DUBLAN, Minister of Finance; Gen. HINOJOSA, Minister of War; Gen. McCook, and others. Cheers were given for President CLEVE-LAND and President Diaz. It was a brilliant occasion. This was the bill of fare:

Buitres fraiches. Potage à la Tortue Bouchées à la Mongias. Ponche romains. Huachinango, Sauce Capres. Dindonneau rôti. Note de veau Renativa Aspic d'Homards.

Pie Prutts, etc. The wines were worthy of the feast, and the oquence of the speeches was not unworthy of the day or the company.

Last week, when the Christian Conference n session at Washington was discussing the Estrangement of the Masses from the Church and collateral questions, there was another conference held in London to "Consider the Condition of the Working Classes," and it was attended not only by Protestants, but by emi-nent Catholics, including Cardinal Manning.

#### DO WE NEED ANOTHER EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

An Interesting but Debatable Proporition. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Whatever tends to simplify and harmanize the Government business ought to receive the most careful attention of Congress. It is well known that in the growth of the country many new interests have been developed and many bureaus of government have been created, but it is not so well known that the bureaus have been assigned to old departments

almost by chance. The interests of agriculture, labor, patents. the geological survey, the survey and sale of public lands, and the subsidized railroads. are all under the control of the Interior Department. The Weather Bureau, the river and harbor works, and the lake surveys are under

harbor works, and the lake surveys are under the War Department. The coast and geodetic surveys, the construction and supervision of lighthouses, the construction of public buildings, and the inspection of hulls and boilers are now under the Treasury Department, and the national observatory is under charge of the Navy Department.

These bureaus, and perhaps others having to do with the arts and sciences, are more or less closely allied with each other, and obviously should be collected into one department for their better government and supervision. The present distribution of them is Chinese in the extreme, and hence I look with favor upon the proposition of Congressman Townshend of Illinois to bring them together into a new department to be called the "Department of Industries and Public Works,"

ILLINOIS.

#### A UNITED LABOR PARTY AND FREE TRADE.

Member of the Party Resents Mr. George's Notion that his Followers are Free Traders. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your Sunday edition appears a reported interview with Henry George, in which he is represented as saying: "I think nearly all the voters of the United Labor party are free raders, and that they would see the advisability of sup porting some other party on that doctrine for one year."

If Henry George really made that admission, then I, as a member of the United Labor party of the Twentieth sembly district, do utterly disavow any such conclu ion, and positively assert that the contrary is the fact sion, and positively assert that the contrary is the fact. The motto of the workingmen is that an injury to one is the concern of all, and surely, as free trade would injure thousands of men—I might say hundreds of thousands—thousands of men—I might say hundreds of thousands—the contraction to American labor would meet with almost universal condomnation. Mr. Hewitt is in favor of taking the detice of raw material, such as pig iron. But pig iron, or any other article that can be procured in this country is the result of labor; and for all kinds of labor iron, or any other article that can be procured to the war to save this country from the free trade slave drivers of each this country from the free trade slave drivers of the South, and now we are asked by those same men to stand asside and work in competition with cheap labor in kurope or go take. in Europe or go idle.

This we will never do; and I cannot believe that Henry George would be so ill advised on the sentiments of workingmen as to make that assertion seriously. Mr. Cleveland's message shows that he is not more in aympathy with American workingmen than he is with our fishermen.

PETER NOWLAN, 420 Rast Forty-eighth street.

### Interesting Proceedings of the Royal Society for This Year.

The medals of the British Royal Society have The medals of the Dritish Royal Society have been distributed as follows: The Coply medal to Sir Joseph Hooper: the medal for mathemetics and physics to Col. A. Clarke, "for his comparison of standards of length and determination of the figure of the earth;" the biological medal to Prof. Mosely, "for researches in animal morphology, and especially in corals;" the Day medal to Mr. J. P. Newlands, for discovering "the perc ic law of the chemical element." The President als reported that "the boring in the Delta of the Nile had been continued by the favor of the War Office under the able and zealous superintendence of Capt. Dickinson. R. E. The committee thought it best to concentrate their efforts on a single boring until rock should be reached, or else a stratum of such a character as to show that the or else a stratum of such a character as to show that the alluvial or drifted deposit had been got through. This result had not at present been obtained. The boring at Zagazip had reached the depth of 324 feet, when the tube broke, and stopped for the time further progress."

### Who is McDougall!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Could you inform me if the Hon. Wm. McDougail, who is siring his opinions on commercial union, is the gentleman whose peripatetic perigrinations in Canada have given him the title of "Wandering Williel" If so, is he a relative of Rasius Wiman, and were his recent un-successful election expenses paid in American gold, and by whom?

The Christmas number of our valued comic contemporary, the Judge, is exceedingly interesting witty, and readable. The illustrations are full of talent and the Republicanism is not too obstreperous. The num ber contains forty pages, but it is very easy reading.

LOFT VERSUS BASEMENT.

Working Woman's Idea of Why Girls Profer Factories to Pine Houses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: Why slave in a factory for starvation wages instead of living comfortably, as servants, in the houses reference to a numerous class of young women has various answers.

First-Factory days, even the longest of them. are considerably shorter than domestic days, beginning at 5% A. M. and ending at no particular hour of the night, though seldom earlies

Second-Woman is a gregarious animal, and in the factory loft, whether she be engaged in box making, paper folding, shirt stitching, or any other fight against the wolf at the door.

box making, paper folding, shirt stitching, or any other fight against the wolf at the door, she is surrounded by companions. In the absence of the foreman, or still more awalnspiring forelady, there is always a buzz of interesting gosalp, and the leisure midday hour is noisy with that species of recreation known as carrying on.

Third—There is not such confinement, Excepting on one evening of the week, and, perhaps, half of alternate Sundays, the household help might as well be in prison for all she sees of the outer world. The factory girl, on the contrary, has the opportunity of airing her second-best "things" every day of her life, besides, usually, a street car ride that, in the exciting as well as uncomfortable sense of the word, furnishes opportunities for mashing. In passing to and from her work she may look on at busy street seenes, and admire in shop windows the finery she would give half of her youthful comeliness to possess. If she is keeping steady company, the probabilities are that several times a week she displays her simple finery at balls or variety entertainments, and enjoys lee cream according to the state of her lover's heart and pocketbook. It is not work that kills—only all work and no play—and it must be admitted that the joys of the servant girl is from shop and factory are trooping off to park and seashore, or crowding into dry goods establishments that remain open, the servant girl is on her knees, scrubbing halls and stairways into Sunday cleanness.

Fourth—The prejudice of caste. Why it is so we may not be able to say; but, though grammar, refluement, manners, &c., may be equal, the factory girl stands on a higher social plane than her cousin in the kitchen of the great house—so much higher that all the cast-off finery of the great house is mistress cannot bring about an equality. The dress of the former may be of the cheapest and most tawdry description, but she never appears on the street in a cap, a badge as hateful to the young woman of the working classes as are prison stripes

street in a cap, a badge as hateful to the young woman of the working classes as are prison stripes to the convict.

Fifth—She has no "missis," this independent factory girl. If she is ruled by a forewoman, she knows that the latter is, like herself, under authority, and in much greater danger than herself of "catching it" from the higher powers. In the household the woman who pays the servants their wages is supreme in command, saying come and go; do this, and do that; and often showing, in giving such orders, an entire lack of sympathy or consideration. Known in the basement only as "Her," blighting by her very presence the cherished American fancy of equality, she is often a woman who knows only too well what healthy muscles are capable of when put to their greatest strain, and is determined to have the full worth of the money she pays for work. Her servants have, perhaps, more comfortable rooms to sleep in, and are better fed than tenement house girls whose days are spent in some ill-ventilated factory, and nights in habitations compared by philanthropists to the bottomless pit, yet we cannot reasonably blame the former for their discontent. Human nature is the same now as in the time of Mother Geose's old woman, who.

What do you think!

e of Mother Goore's old Homes.

What do you think?

What do you think?

Lived upon nothing but victuals and drink!

Yetuals and drink were the chief of her dist.

And yet this old woman could never be quiet!

CLARA MARSHALL.

#### INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY. During the late performances of "The Arabian Nights

in this city a pretty, shapely bionde, the Genie of the Lamp, sprang into view out of a trap, attired in red tights and bespangled all over. She had nothing mo to say during the play than "What does my master want!" or "What will my master with me!" On the bills she was down as Miss Martel. In real life

she is Miss Juliet Manwaring. She is a Brooklyn girl, formerly well known in social circles on the Hill. Her home is on Gates avenue in that city. She was selzed with a fancy for theatrical life, and this is her first ven ture. She made her debut when the burlesque was fir produced at the Standard Theatre.

Necessity has not compelled her to adopt a profes-

sional life, for her uncle is a wealthy merchant The engineer of the proposed rapid transit route to Boston suggests that the best way to handle large growds on rapid transit roads is to have ears with no doors in the ends, but a wide sliding door at each end on the

sides, one for incoming passengers and the other for The Twenty-third Street Perry to Williamsburgh i low the banner line on the East River. Its new boats now the banner line on the East River. Its new boats are large, handsomely trimmed with light hard wood, and illuminated like noonday with electric light. The old turtic tubs of the other lines are nowhere beside these boats. It took ten or fifteen years for the East River mariners to catch the spirit of progress of the North River men, but they have got it at last. And how it pays, gentlemen! There are more pretty and well-dream women or those results have a feet and the state of the Towns. sed women on those pretty boats of the Twen ty third street line than are ever seen on any other boats. Birds of a feather flock together, and this is now

beauty's ferry. The Pisheries Comm meet again on Jan. 4, by which time it is expected they will have recovered from the effects of their various Christmas dinners. The Cabadian Commissioners started for Kanuckia with more or less rapidity, but all waited until after Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's dinner to the American Commissioners had been eaten. It took place on Friday evening at the Arilington, where the foreign Commissioners have been housed. As might have been expected, fish played a prominent part among the dishes. Real English turbot graced the festal board, and when the time came for the ice cream, that dainty was served in the shape of two large fish lying head to tail on the same plate.

One of the Pisheries Commissioners was in town yes terday, on his way back to Ottawa. He saw Congress open, and did the sights of Washington with profit to elf. "The opening of the Senate," he said, nuch more dignified than I had expected to find it. But the floral tributes in the hall were disgustingly abourd. You Americans have the reputation of being sensible, yet year after year this idiotic flower business takes place. You have put a stop to it at funerals; why can't

you stop it at the opening of Congress?"

This same gentleman mentioned it as a fact, not without interest in view of the place where the next Republican Convention is to be held, that the pariors occupied by the delegation which becomed Chicago so successfully were next to the barroom of the Arlington. He was greatly impressed with the size and style of the public buildings in Washington, and with the beauty of the new residence portion of the city. All the Commissioners had steel-engraved pictures of the President given to them at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and Col. Lamont took them to Mr. Cleveland for his autograph

A very remarkable story is told in boarding school circles about Miss Neille Arthur, the daughter of the late ex-President. She was at Mrs. Lockwood's school, and had been there a year when one day she missed by her little chums, who crowded aroun rincipal after the opening exercises to ask where she ad gone.
"Where's Nell !" they said.

"Why, don't you know !" said the lady. "Her father, Gen. Arthur, died last night."
"Was her father Gen. Arthur !" all asked as with one

roice; " was she the President's daughter ! Miss Nellie had never hinted at what most girls would have told before anything else. President Charles C. Savage of the Demilt Dispensary

recalls the fact that when that institution was founded, in 1851, the projectors chose the site at Twenty-third street and Second avenue because that was the northastern end of the city, and nobody had attended to the crying needs of people who were settling there and ex-tending the outside limits of the town. A few years later people laughed at the idea of calling the great new playof the centre of the city. d "Central Park." To-day Central Park is a

Mr. William Booker, the Consul-General of England in this city, used to send his washing out to the Sandwich islands when he was Consul at San Francisco. The Sandwich Islanders did the washing better and more cheaply than he could get it done in San Francisco, so cheaply, in fact, that he could afford to pay the freight on his clothing and still not exceed the local price

Mr. A. A. Rotum, the earthquake and blizzard sharp of Norway, Minn., is on the right way toward becoming the greatest prophet of modern times. Avaiding the error of Wiggins and the rest who fixed upon a particular date for their promised calamities. Mr. Rotum spread them over exactly half the days of the month in his letter to The Sun yesterday. This was his first prophecy. When he perfects the process so as to take in all the days h will increase his chances for rock-bound fame.

W. K. Stevenson, one of the jolliest real estate agents town since he caught on to the right side of the great buil movement in west side up-town real estate is re-sponsible for the story that opposite the Knickerbocker Club lives a woman, whose name is not Mra Smith, and who has a magnificent cat. A few days ago, he says, one of the windows of the club house was lef a while, and the cat, coming across the street to investi-

gate, entered it.
"I was passing when two dudes rushed wildly out. One of them clutched the other's arm and exclaimed: "'Great 'evings, Choily' a wolf in Chicago streets, eagle on Broadway, and now a panther in the chouse! What is the biarsted country coming to?"

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

It Is Even New a Burning Question, From the London Daily News

The new apostles of protection for British industry intend to follow up their victory in the Tory caucus at Oxford by a vigorous agitation all over the country. They no longer masquerade under the alias of fair trade, but come boldly out as advocates of protection. The National Association for the Preservation of Agriculture and our other Industries is going to hold a great demonstration at St. James's Hall next Thursday afternoon "to protest against the ruin of British industries through unrestricted foreign competition." The chair is to be taken by Mr. Howard Vincent. the leader of the sudden revoit of the Tory caucuses at Oxford against free trade. The meeting is to be enlightened by letters from that distinguished statesman, Lord Penzance, and those eminent political economists. Sir Edward Sullivan and Mr. Farrer Ecroyd. Lesser lights in the protectionist revival will move and second resolutions demanding protection first for British agriculture, secondy for British trade, and thirdly for British labor. These resolutions might have been drawn by Lord George Bentinex and passed at a protectionist meeting five-and-forty years ago. The first resolution urges that "in consideration of the grievous losses incurred by the agricultural community," all classes and parties should cooperate in urging "the imposition of such moderate import duties as shall put the food producers of the United Kingdom in a position to compete on fair and just terms with those of other countries." The second resolution makes the distress in our manufacturing districts a reason for "revising our present system of so-called free trade." The third revolution sets forth "the increasing want of employment among those whose daily bread depends upon their labor." and "counsels the adoption of moderate duties on all imported goods which compete with our home industries and ilabor, in order that British capital may be invested in the cultivation of our own soil, and in the working of our own milis and factories."

#### New Gold Fields in South Africa.

Prom the London Times.

Pastor Brincker, a missionary, writes from Pastor Brincker, a missionary, writes from Otyimbingue, under date Sept. 13, that five gold diggers had arrived there from Australia in the proceding month in search of gold. Two were sons of an Englishman who, thirty-three years ago, found gold at the old copper mines at Otyimbingue. They had been saving money for a long time in order to prosecute the search further, and they soon found the scene of the former discovery. The missonary says the diggers are astonished at the richness of the vein.

"The lumps of gold," he says, "may be seen with the naked eye. Dr. Goring, the Imperial Commissioner, believes that millions of marks' worth are lying at this one place. The spot is below Ahnawood, eight hours hence, in a sort of island in the bed of the Tsoakoub. There is more water than is desired, for the diggers seent alluvial gold in the bed of the stream. According to the evidence of these experienced men the place is richer than any in Australia. And now the gold hunt is going to begin."

In the view of this gentleman it will only be possible to work the veins by means of dynamite and stamping machines, so that companies will be required having at command considerable capital. The Elberfold Mission reports that gold has also been found in four places between thirty and forty English miles below Otyimbingue.

#### The Lost French Balloonists.

MM. L'Hoste and Mangot, who crossed M.A. L'Hoste and Mangot, who crossed the Channel together last year from Cherbourg to Tottenham, and are 28 and 20 years of age respectively, first made an experimental trip from Mondidier, near Amiens, to Revigny (Meuse) in the balloon arago, on Nov. 6. They were trying a new system for dispensing with the valve of the great balloon by attaching two 1,765 cubic feet balloons with very small valves to the car for graduating the emission of gas and descent.

to the car for graduating the emission of gas and descent.

On Nov. 13 they and a third passenger ascended at 8 A. M. from Paris, and after successfully descending and landing their passenger, with very little loss of gas, at Quillebouf, near Honfseur. 114 miles from Paris, at noon, they quickly restarted, crossing over Tancarville and Cape d'Antifer, north of Havre. At 1 they were passed by the steamer Georgotte, forty-two miles from Dieppe, and at half-past 4 (nearly dark) were sighted somewhere off the Isle of Wight by the steamer Prince Leopold, from Newcastle for Lisbon.

## Pifty Thousand Bottles of Champagno for

The presents which have come pouring in upon him from all quarters include the liberal provision of no fewer than 50,000 bottles of champagne. The Pope himself is no lover of champagne, nor, indeed, of the juice of the grape at all. A single glass of red wine at the chief meal of the day is believed to be the utmost extent of his indulgence in it.

What will he do with this vast stock of the juice of the "Joaming grape of eastern France?" It may be that the prelates and inferior clergy will prove equal to the occasion, or the Pope may decide to lay it down in the cellars of the Vatican in the hope that better days are in store for the Papacy, when joilification will not be so much out of place as at present.

### Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The Times of India says that a general order is about to be issued by the Commander-in-Chief direc cavairy, like infantry, shall henceforth cheer when charging. It is suggested that when Colonels give out their commands on other matters, soldiers might also hear!"

There is another hitch in the determination of the

German army ride. They think now the buliet is too A new sort of horse race recently took place. The distance was a mile and a half. The horses walked the

first half mile, trotted the second, and ran the last. Fifteen started.

Electric lights are now being used by submarine divers with great effect.

Two new steamers, new building in Belfast, will have regular family sultes, consisting of sleeping and sitting coms and private bath rooms.

The enormous deposits of granite of excellent quality in county Donegal, Ireland, are about to be developed. A curious character known as the "King of the Poothunters," has just died in Sussex, England. For the last twenty years Constantine Onslow has attended every neeting of fox hunters or harriers on foot, and meetings were rarely started pefore this old tramp appeared. A Russian theatrical troupe is about to play in Paris.

The mother of Rigaud, who killed his fer Chasalet, has just given to Chasalet's daughter 50,000 On the last passage out of the Aurania an interna

tional cricket match between England and America was played, with the result of a draw in favor of the The mystery as to how Mr. O'Brien got his new pair of trousers in jail is explained. A friend visited his cell with two pairs on and gave him one.

An argument of some force against the Prohibition ists is presented by the account of Lord Salisbury's recent oration at Oxford. He is in the habit when speaking of occasionally wetting his lips with a little whiskey and water, and, happening to pour out a supply of whiskey, he forgot the water, and drank the spirits alone. It nearly strangled him at first, but when he re-covered he proceeded to deliver the most extraordinary

pration of his career. Moltke is reported to have said recently: "In my youth it was predicted I should take part in three great wars. I have taken part in two." When may we expec the third !

the third?

It is proper to warn art collectors against purchasing any Bembrandts, Durers, or Raphaels which may stray into the market at present. A new scientific process of copying is said to have been applied to the pictures in the Esterhasy Gallery at Pesth with startling results, and the fact has become a subject of investigation by the Hungarian Congress. the Hungarian Congress.

isted of a ju-yee or sceptre in green jade, other arti ales in white jade, and sixteen embroidered scrolls or white satin. An English engineer proposes by means of electricity

The Emperor of China's presents to Queen Victoria

to condense the solid part of smoke, and send the solidi fled portion back to the furnace. Dr. Schenerlin of Berlin has inoculated dogs with the newly discovered bacilius of cancer. So far no cancer symptoms have been developed.

### Take in the Booms.

When the winter days begin, and the frost is setting in, And the air is damp and chilly, and mankind is sad with rheum;

When the groundhog soundly snores, and pneumony When the other tender plants are housed, take in the infant boom

Foraker's distended mouth yawps against the solid Shut it, shut it, Baby Benson, feel and fear the winter

Hear the word that Jamesy Blaine sends across the saity see, his big boom comes a whizzing, best take in you

Pinkston's patron, Honest John, dreadfully is taking on, And his grim and icy features are enwrapped in deep Mourning o'er his wretched chicks, vainly against fate And grieves to think the time has come to house his

tender boom Hawley, Harrison, and Hoar, Allison, Evarts hear the

Of the Blainiac movement rushing like the water through a flume; Hope and comfort gentle spring to your seething souls may bring.

PROTECTION MUST BE MAINTAINED Views of a West Important De

From the Mobile Register, Dec. 8.

From the Hobite Requer. Dec. a.

Mr. Cleveland's message will attract wide attention, not only in the United States but abroad. It has already been received by the British press with exultation as marking long step toward opening the market of this country to the control of foreign wares.

We have read this paper with the closest attention and the most earnest desire to agree with the President in his reasoning as well as his conclusions. On one point there is no difference of opinion among Democrata. The revenue must be reduced, and the Tressury should not again be put into a condition that invites dangerous appropriations. The language of the President on this point is full of wisdom and of warning.

All Democrats will, agree with the President also when he says that in reducing duties regard must be had to the demand of American labor for such protection as will put it upon terms of fair competition with foreign labor. His language is almost identical with that of the national platform. He says:

It is not proposed entirely to relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the Government's moon; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufactures.

The standard of our laborers should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages.

With this provision kept steadily in view there can be no reduction of revenue that will open the gates to destructive foreign competition.

The danger is that such a wise safeguard may be lost sight of in the inevitable tendency of the President's arguments. Taking wool as an illustration, the President enters into a minute calculation as to the profit a wool grower derives from a duty on wool and the loss he experiences in his purchase of woollengoods. Would not the same argument apply to cotton? The duty on manufactured cotton goods of the class generally worn throughout the United States, North and South, is 55 per cent, ad valorem. If it is a fact that the duty is added to the price of the home-manufactured article, then the people are taxed 35 per cent, on every yard of cotton goods. It happens, however, that such is not a fact. The price of cotton goods we keep up the price of cotton, and we every that such is not a fact. The price of cotton goods we keep up the price of cotton, and we build up home factories to add to fix consumption, and we are keeping at home here at the South millions of dollars which would otherwise go to foreign markets. We see no difference in principle between the case of woollen goods and that of cotton goods. Now while we would like to see woollen goods cheaper, because cheap cotton goods means cheap bales of cotton.

The free trader in wool might make capital in a district where but little if any wool is grown; but the free trader in cotton goods would find it rough saling in any Southern district. We must give and take.

We think the President's reasoning as to the relative strongth of populations is not sound. He assumes that every man reported as an agriculturist by the census returns is in conflict on this question with those reported as manufacturers. The fallacy of this summary is in the fact that large numbers o

factories and leave us at the mercy of foreign traders, we should endeavor to protect and expand our internal commerce.

The reasoning of the President is precisely that of the Bright and Cobden school. Happily the world has discarded the doctrine as unsound. Every strong Government of modern times, except England, protects its home labor from foreign competition.

Practically, however, the issue to which the President's argument tends is not upon us in any dangerous form. It is true that in his desired to lessen duties he hints at retaining the tobacco tax, and thus endangers the success of his party in those Middio States which have demanded a removal of the excise on tebacco but it is to be hoped other questions of graver and more practical import will keep those states within the party.

So far as the South is concerned, we deplore the introduction of the free trade arguments into our politics. On that question the whites will divide in the future as they divided in the past, and the fear is that white unity, built up in the face of such dangers and distress as the world never before witnessed, will go to pleces and leave society in chaos. Grasping at shadows, we are risking the substance of social peace and pure government.

SUNBEAMS. -The Chinese Government has just apointed Henry Merrill Chief Commi at Cores, at a salary of \$12,000. Henry is a Vermont

ican Governor of California, lives in San Prancisco. Lie is 80 years old and in excellent health. Senor Pio Pico, the last of the Spanish Governors, is almost 90 years old, and lives near Los Angeles. -Some would-be jokers of Birmingham,

-Peter Haldeman Burnett, the first A

boy, and was born and raised at Dommerst

Mich., overloaded a gun and gave it to a boy to shoot. He pulled the trigger, and the gun burst, and the lad reclived fatal injuries. The jokers fled, and he lay bleed ing for several hours before assistance cam -Ninety-two years ago a girl and a boy baby were born on the same day in South Hanover, Mass. They grew and thrived there and in time married. That

in the same town where they have always lived. They are Mr. and Mrs. Hira Bates. -Game is abundant in parts of Florida. Mitchell Keene, who recently returned to Arcadia after two weeks' cow hunt, says that he saw many deer, one herd of which contained fourteen. He came upon a flock of wild turkeys so wet from the heavy rains that they could not fly, and he ran one down and captured it.

-A Boston Highlands Sunday school class

was sixty-two years ago. To-day they live right there

was told by the teacher to find out all they could about Solomon and relate it on the next Sunday. When the Sunday came the teacher said to the brightest boy in the class, "Well, Andrew, of whom did I ask you to give succinct account to-day ?" "Sullivan," answered An drew with great interest. -Dr. J. J. Duniop, an aged physician of Waterford, N. Y., has recently recovered from an attack of hiccoughs that lasted nine days. During this time the only relief he had was in sleep. The moment he

awoke the hiccough began. He grew weaker and weaker, until it was thought that he would surely die Then the hiccough ceased -It is announced that paper bottles are to be manufactured on a very extensive scale; their weight is less than those of glass or stone ware, and they are less liable to breakage; paper being also an excellent

non-conductor, fluids stored in air-tight paper bottle will withstand a more intense degree of heat or cold than when put in ordinary bottles. -Three months ago Mary Smith, a wellknown Boston beggar, died, and about her clothes and furniture was found \$7,000. It was thought that her

nearest heirs were some nieces and nephews, but the search for a long-lost son who went to California thirty years ago has been successful, and he will receive the noney that his mother hoarded. -Turner Sewall, who has lived near Richmond, Ky., for the eighty seven years of his life, would be a very vigorous man but for the malignant cancer that is killing him. Two years ago he walked two miles

from home, split 125 rails, and returned two ho fore sundown. For forty years he averaged 4,000 rails a year. He has 14 living children and 3 dead, -A benevolent Philadelphian conceived the idea of selling chickens by the quarter, in order that poor persons who were directed by physicians to us chicken broth in case of illness might be able to buy chickens. A certain dealer sells them that way, charg-ing afteen cents for a fore quarter and ten for a hind

quarter. It is not a profitable business, and the less on saics for a year has been \$300, but the benevolent mas makes up the loss to the dealer. -Big Lake, near Osceola, Ark., is usually a large body of water, forty miles long and eleven wide, but the long-continued dry weather of the past summes restricted the limits of the lake to less than two miles, and the water became so shallow that a man might wade from shore to shore. This water was fairly alive with fish, which were taken in quantities by men who, armed with cinbs, beat them to death. A party from

Nashville recently returned from the lake with 175 trout and twenty drumfish which weighed 375 pounds. ... The restoration of the Old Brick Church at Smithfield, Va., supposed to be the oldest church in Virginia, is nearly done. The church was built in 1632. and used continuously for two centuries. Among the materials used in the restoration were 2,000 bricks which were originally used in the Bay Church, and passed through several hands after that edifice was taken down ome of them have served in the walls of a farmi kitchen, and others were in the walls of a burying ground. Among the 21 stained glass memorial windows

But, till the winter's past, each one had best take in will be one of Pocahontas, one of Col. Jones Parker, and one of the Eart of Macclesfield.